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### BAPTIST KENSINGTON.

The Baptist Kensington will meet Wednesday, May 26, at 2:30 p. m. with Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Trimble as hostesses at the Schultz home, 2430 B avenue.

### MARTHA SOCIETY.

The Martha society will hold their regular meeting Monday at the home of Mrs. W. H. Eccles, 2555 Jefferson avenue.

### ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum S. Wright wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Marie to Mr. Harry P. Nasfell, the marriage to take place in June.

### PAST NOBLE GRAND CLUB.

Mrs. Wells delightfully entertained the members of the club at her home on Thursday afternoon.

After a short business meeting, a few games of high five were played, the lucky players being Mesdames McFarland, Turner and Tyree. The guests were then invited to the dining room where a delicious lunch was served at a pretty appointment.

ed table. Mrs. Wells was assisted in serving by her mother, Mrs. Royal and Mrs. Higley. Members present: Mesdames Sawyer, Tyree, Beck, Baker, Turner, McChesney, Monahan, Lansing, Randall, Moon, Reid, Royal, Child, Carlson, Kiesel, McFarland, Holtgren, Wells and the Misses Randall and Cloutman.  
The club will meet with Mrs. McChesney, on West Seventeenth street, June 17.

### DAUGHTERS OF PIONEERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of Pioneers will be held next Tuesday, May 25, as follows: Company A with Mrs. Sobel, 713 Seventeenth street, with Mrs. Leonarda Pardoe as visiting lady; company K at the home of Mrs. W. F. Bingham, 2029 Washington avenue, Mrs. Josephine West as visiting board member; company N with Mrs. J. H. Hill on West Twentieth street. Mrs. Sadie West visiting board member; company B at the home of Mrs. Mary Evans, 2211 Lincoln avenue, Mrs. Rose Bantyne visiting board member; Mrs. Aaron Jackson will be hostess to company D at her home, 2355 Madison

avenue. Mrs. Lottie Stahr visiting lady. Other companies will meet later.

The general board of the Daughters of Pioneers met yesterday with Mrs. Leonarda Pardoe, 1164 Twenty-fifth street, to arrange for monthly meetings of the various companies. The board members were: President, Mrs. Mary Richards, Elmira Rich, Leonarda Pardoe, Josephine West, Rose Bantyne, Dora Holther, Sadie West and Rintha Douglas.

### HOLD PLEASANT MEETING.

On Wednesday evening of this week, Ogden Circle, Women of Woodcraft, 551, held their weekly meeting in the W. O. W. Hall on Washington avenue. The attendance was large and cordially welcomed visiting neighbors from Sevo Lily Circle. After the business of the evening had been given due attention, all were requested to remain and enjoy the social hour. The committee on entertainment, comprising Mesdames Planz, Smalley and Smith responded royally to the call and put forth every effort to entertain members and friends.

Miss Florence Hart tendered a solo in her pleasing manner. Neighbor Furniss carried off honors in the potato race and last but not least Mr. Matthew Galt delighted all with his singing of Irish songs, and soon found all were helping him and the hall resounded with good old "Tipperary."

### W. A. "JUNIOR PROM" PRETTY AFFAIR.

The Weber academy class of 1914-15 were the guests of the class of 1915-16 last night in the academy social hall, the occasion being the annual "Junior Prom" of the school. As had been predicted by the juniors, the party was in a number of ways the prettiest that has ever been held at the school as well as one of the most select and enjoyable.

The decorative scheme in the hall was carried out in pink, white and green and in arranging it the committee enlisted the assistance of Shirley Hordley, the young Brigham City artist and decorator. As a result, the crowd that attended the party, danced in an entrancing environment.

For purposes of effect, the dancing surface was arranged in the form of a central square and a promenade, the two being separated by white colonades, but the size of the crowd made the utilization of both parts necessary for dancing. Hundreds of wax paper roses formed the pink and white portion of the color scheme, being entwined in strings of native green foliage around the colonades and draped in artistic fashion from the edges of the balcony and the top borders of the walls.

Numerous novelty baskets containing growing geranium and other early summer plants were suspended from the balcony and added much charm to the general appearance of the hall. The principal overhead decoration was an immense square flower box, suspended from the ceiling at the north end of the dancing surface. This was virtually a solid bed of roses, geraniums and ferns and was particularly beautiful.

The postum and choir loft were arranged as a terraced summer garden, with vines of Myrtle and other ferns gathered in the foothills by members of the junior class, forming a border for the platform and steps. A number of palms were placed on the platform with excellent effect and behind a lattice work of roses and ferns, ice cream and cake was served on dainty tables set on the terraced steps. Hanging flower baskets and a green curtain completed this part of the decorative scheme. The walls were also pleas-

(Continued on Page 7.)

## WHEN IS AN AMERICAN NOT AN AMERICAN?

(By THEODORE ROOSEVELT.)

(In June Metropolitan.)

It seems to me that the following two letters show an attitude by the part of the national administration which challenges the careful consideration of every American. The letters, which were sent to me by Mr. John M. Parker, of New Orleans, explain themselves:

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency:  
My father, P. A. Lelong, was a native of France and came to New Orleans when he was about twenty years of age; lived here about forty years. He died here about two years ago, but about five years before his death took out naturalization papers.

I was born in New Orleans, June 18, 1880. I have never been out of the United States and have regularly voted as an American citizen since I reached the age of twenty-one years, and if war had ever occurred between France and the United States I most certainly would have fought for the United States. I have held the office of township commissioner in Henderson county, North Carolina, have held several court appointments, both federal and state, and am a member of the state and federal bar, and have considered myself as much an American citizen as President Wilson or any members of the cabinet.

I wish to visit France on business in the near future, and am informed by Mr. Ferrand and the French consul here that if I go to France I could be either impressed into the French service or punished for not having reported for military duty, and also for having served in the state militia of Louisiana without permission from the French government.

I contend that if the French government had any right to claim me as a citizen under their laws, it is times of peace they should have called on me to serve my three years in their military service.

Wishing to know whether my constitutional privileges as an American citizen follow me wherever I go, with its constitutional guarantees, or whether the United States government will allow the French government to act in the manner as stated by Mr. Ferrand, the French consul, I respectfully request an answer at as early a date as possible.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) P. A. LELONG, Jr.

To this the following answer was returned:

Department of State,

Washington, April 2, 1915.

Mr. P. A. Lelong, Junior, 832 Union Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sir:

The department has received your letter of March 27, 1915, stating that you expect to go to France on business in the near future and inquiring whether you would be molested by the French military authorities. You say that you were born in New Orleans, June 18, 1880, and that your father, a native of France, resided in this country about forty years and obtained naturalization as a citizen of the United States shortly before his death, which occurred about two years ago.

Under the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, all persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States. Section one, Article VII of the French Civil Code, states that the following are Frenchmen: "Every person born of a Frenchman in France or abroad."

It thus appears that you were born with a dual nationality, and the department cannot therefore give you any assurance that you would not be held liable for the performance of military service in France should you voluntarily place yourself within French jurisdiction.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State,

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING,

Counselor.

I hold that it is the clear duty of the national administration, speaking for the American people, immediately to repudiate the doctrine thus laid down by the department of state, that there are in our country citizens who are a matter of fact, this ruling would apply to millions of citizens—who are "born with a dual nationality." Two or three years ago it was announced that Germany had passed a law by which she provided for her citizens, who became naturalized in the United States or elsewhere, the means of also retaining their German citizenship, so that these men would preserve a dual citizenship (what the department of state in this letter of April 2nd last calls "a dual nationality.") I hold that it was the business of our government as soon as this statement was published to investigate the facts, to require would-be citizens to repudiate this law and to notify the German government that we protested against and would refuse to recognize its action; that we declined to recognize or acquiesce in the principle of such a dual citizenship; that we would hold naturalized citizens to the full performance of the duties of American citizenship, which were necessarily exclusive of and inconsistent with the profession of citizenship in or allegiance to any other nation, and that in return we would extend the same protection to this citizen that is extended to native-born citizens. Such action was not taken. It is a reproach to us as a nation that it was not taken. We should not for a moment tolerate the assumption by Germany or by any other foreign power that foreign-born citizens of the United States can retain any citizenship in or allegiance to the country from which they came.

But the present case is even worse. It seems incredible that the department of state can promulgate the doctrine of dual nationality promulgated in its letter above quoted. It is dangerous power that foreign-born citizens of the United States to hold that men born here of foreign parentage, men who have served in the militia in this country, who vote and hold office and exercise all the other rights of citizenship, and who in good faith are and always have been Americans, should, nevertheless, be blandly informed by the state department that if they visit

the countries in which their parents were born they can be seized, punished for evasion of military duty, or made to serve in the army.

Let me point out a few of the possible applications of the doctrine thus laid down by the department of state. If Colonel Goethals went to Holland he would be liable to be shipped out for military service in Sumatra. If Admirals Osterhaus and Schroeder had gone to Germany they could have been forced to serve under Admiral Von Tirpitz in the German navy. If General Harry should visit England he could be seized and sent to the trenches in France. If my neighbors Messrs. Peter Dunne and Mark Sullivan, and my friends Judge O'Brien and James Connolly and Charles Connolly, went to England they could be impressed into the British army for service in Flanders or Ireland. If the sons of Jacob Rits went to Denmark they could be retained in the Danish forces. If the son of the great war correspondent McGann, whose mother was a Russian lady, went to Russia, he could be sent to serve in the Carpathians. President Andrew Jackson on this theory could have been impressed for military service in the English army against which he fought at New Orleans, if he had ever happened to visit England; and President Arthur would have been in the same plight.

Such incidents seem like the phantasmagoria of an unpleasant dream. Until I saw this letter of April 2nd last, I had not supposed that it would be possible for any human being in our country to uphold such a proposition. Yet in point of rights, Mr. Lelong stands exactly level with the men whom I have thus instanced. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that the rights of every citizen in this land are as great and as sacred as those of any other citizen. The United States cannot with self-respect permit its organic and fundamental law to be overridden by the laws of a foreign country. It cannot acknowledge any such theory as this of "a dual nationality"—which, incidentally, is a self-evident absurdity. Mr. Lelong was born in this country; when he became of age he elected to exercise his birthright granted to him by the Constitution of the United States. He took an oath to support that Constitution, and he has held military office under its authority, and under the authority of two states of the American Union. He is a citizen of the United States, standing on an exact equality of right with all other citizens, and he is entitled to the full protection of the United States both in and out of any foreign country, free and exempt from any provision of the law of that country as to citizenship.

There should not be a moment's delay in asserting this doctrine, not only as regards Mr. Lelong and France, but as regards Germany in connection with her law providing for a dual citizenship so far as it concerns immigrants from Germany who become citizens of the United States. We should assert in the face of all the nations of the world, of France and England, of Russia, Austria and Germany, the principle that we ourselves determine for ourselves the rights of citizenship of our citizens, that we champion them in the full exercise of these rights as against any foreign power that interferes with them, and that in return we hold them to a full accountability for the exercise of these rights in the sole interest of the United States as against any foreign power which claims any allegiance whatsoever from them.

The Mutual Weekly showing all the latest current events and a first-run Keystone at the Rex Sunday.

FRENCH DESTROY BRIDGE

Basel, Switzerland, May 21, via Paris, 11:20 a. m.—French artillery has destroyed a bridge across the river Thur in the vicinity of Cernay. It is believed that Cernay, which has been the supply and hospital base of the German forces in the Hartmannsweilerkopf and Hirszenstein regions of upper Alsace, must be evacuated.

Mary Pickford and three comedies at the Lyceum today.

Open 11 to 11.

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PEACE DELEGATES RETURN.

New York, May 21.—Many of the American women who left New York more than a month ago to attend the international Women's Peace conference at The Hague, were passengers on the Holland-America steamship Ryndam, which arrived here today from Rotterdam.

A new program at the REX today. Open 2 p. m. to 11 p. m.

CONVICT SERVANTS ABOLISHED.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—The practice of detaining convicts as servants in the homes of Alabama state officials and as laborers at the capitol and other state institutions, was abolished by an executive order today by Governor Henderson. The order, which declares the practice illegal, will return about 75 convicts, mostly negro women, to the penitentiary and state convict farm.

The Mutual Weekly showing all the latest current events and a first-run Keystone at the Rex Sunday.

GIVES DETAILS OF GERMAN DEFEAT

Paris, May 21, 11:35 p. m.—The French official "eye-witness" at the front, in a dispatch today, gives details of a check which he says was administered to the Germans at Villers Tourbe, France. He denies the statement made in a German official communication on May 16, that the Germans occupied the village.

"In checking the German attack,"

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## CAMPBELL WINTER-CHASER

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The Winter-Chaser is installed in 24 Hours Time and Guaranteed to Heat Your Home to 70 Degrees

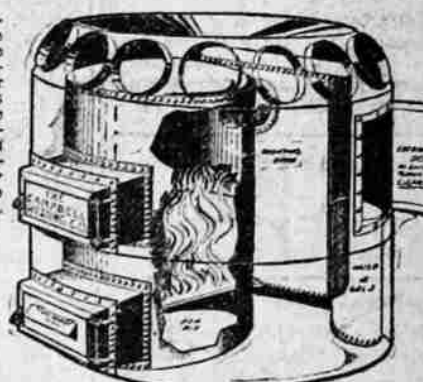
Saves not only dollars but dust—least possible labor, and dirt—and little of the fuel goes out in ashes, or up in smoke.

Greatest possible fuel-economy because of patent heat-retainer, large firepot, down draft and other scientific details that insure perfect combustion.

And the Air Is Moist and Clean as Well as Warm

Warm air holds more moisture than cold—and the Winter-Chaser supplies it. With the common kind of furnace the dry air sucks moisture from the woodwork, the furniture and from you. That means choked throats, stuffy nostrils—and your furniture warped and ruined.

There is not time to mention all the advantages in the Winter-Chaser but they are all there, as hundreds of satisfied owners testify. Send for the free booklet which gives some of the letters, and the details of Winter-Chaser perfection. Let us get in touch with you. It will mean a lifetime of comfort and economy—it will help you to settle the heating question once for all. Write now to



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says the observer," more than 1,000 German bodies were counted as dead and we made prisoners of the remainder of the assaulting troops, comprising nine officers and 400 men, only fifty of whom were wounded. We also took fifty quick-firers. Our total losses, counting killed, wounded and missing, were only 500, half of which number being merely temporarily incapacitated. There was no loss of material."

The "eye-witness" says great preparations were made by the Germans previous to the attack, and he states that a high value was placed on this position. He continues:

"Preceding the attack, three mine fields were exploded, each containing approximately six tons of explosives. However, the explosions were much greater than had been anticipated and instead of aiding the attack only delayed it.

"Meanwhile the colonial infantry counter attacked brilliantly, much hand-to-hand bayonet fighting ensuing. An encircling movement was begun, which effectively cut off all avenues of retreat and the Germans had no alternative but to surrender."

The observer concludes by telling of several remarkable escapes from death by men taking part in this engagement. One young sapper received 150 wounds in the explosion of a single shrapnel shell.

A soldier over 50 years old, who had been fighting continually since August had his arm half carried away

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

### A FASHION SHOW Will Be Conducted At

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Monday, May 24th

From 10 a. m. Until 5 p. m.

THE STEPHENSON-COX COMPANY of Salt Lake City will show all the latest ideas in gowns, suits, sport suits, sport and motor coats and sweaters. Smart linen tailored frocks, dainty lingerie and net dresses, evening and dinner gowns; all of which will be shown on living models.

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